

# The State Journal. Extra.

MONTPELIER, OCTOBER 25, 1836.



Election—November 8.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**WM. H. HARRISON,**  
of Ohio.

Appointed by James Adams, and re-appointed by Sir Isaac Gore, Governor of the territory of Indiana, in 1801.

By Mr. Madison, commander in chief of the North Western Army, in 1812.

By his fellow citizens in Ohio a member of Congress, in 1816.

By the Legislature of Ohio, a Senator of the U. States in 1823; and

By J. Q. Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia in 1828.

"I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free."—Harrison.

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."—Harrison.

"The people of the United States; May they ever remember that to preserve their liberties they must do their own voting and their own fighting."—Harrison.

"I think that improvement for debt, under any circumstances, but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our constitution, and ought to be abolished."—Harrison.

Gen. Harrison has been nominated by more than 4000 meetings of the people in their primary assemblies, and by state conventions in the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, Vermont, Kentucky, Delaware, New York, Connecticut and Maine.

He is pledged—

To reform existing abuses;

To economy in the administration of government.

To maintain inviolate the Constitution.

To carry out the COMPROMISE ACT of 1820, and thus protect the great interests of American Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.

To divide the SCALARIS METER among the several states; and

To run but for a single term.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more distinguished in the field."—Richard M. Johnson.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**FRANCIS GRANGER,**

of New York.

FOR ELECTORS,

**JABEZ PROCTOR,**

**SAMUEL SWIFT,**

**DAVID CRAWFORD,**

**ZIMRI HOWE,**

**TITUS HUTCHINSON,**

**WM. A. GRISWOLD,**

**EDWARD LAMB.**

HARRISON STATE CONVENTION.

Montpelier, Oct. 20, 1836.

Pursuant to the call from the State Committee, the friends of HARRISON and GRANGER assembled at the Court House in Montpelier, on the 20th inst. at one o'clock, P. M.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. Milton Brown, chairman of the State Committee, and organized by the appointment of the following officers, viz:

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, President.

Hon. Mark Richards, Vice.

Hon. Henry F. Jones, President.

Gen. Martin Flint, Secretaries.

John W. Smith, Secretaries.

Ferrand F. Merrill, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Hon. William Slade, Hon. Hiland Hall, Solomon Foote Esqr., Hon. Milton Brown, Gen. Martin Flint, Hon. Harvey Bell, and George B. Chandler, Esq., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and an address to the people.

The Court House being insufficient to contain the members of the Convention—on motion, the Convention adjourned to the Brick Meeting House, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Hiland Hall from the committee to draft resolutions, submitted the following, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the people of Vermont, from the earliest dawn of their political existence to the present moment, have steadily manifested their deep attachment to republican institutions, and their capacity to preserve and defend them, as well against the assaults of pretended friends, as the open attacks of acknowledged enemies; and that now, in November 1836, they will not for the first time depart from their ancient principles, but will proclaim them from the ballot boxes in a voice that shall neither be mistaken, nor misunderstood.

Resolved, That the people of Vermont view with alarm and abhorrence the open, acknowledged and undisguised efforts of Gen. Jackson, by means of the money of the people, of the patronage of the government, and of his own personal electioneering exertions, to appoint, for the Country, a successor to the Presidency; efforts, which, if they remain unrebuked by the people, will effectually convert them into the tools of a monarchial dynasty, leaving them but the forms of liberty without the substance.

Resolved, That the people of Vermont, opposed, as they have uniformly been to the illegal and daring assumptions of power by the present executive, Chief Magistrate of the United States, and to most of the other prominent acts of his administration, cannot without an entire abandonment of their former principles, give in their adhesion to Martin Van Buren, his nominee for the Presidency; when they know from indubitable evidence, as well from his own declaration, that the great objects of his administration, if elected, will be, to "carry out the principles which Gen. Jackson has begun."

Resolved, That in the manifestation of the sentiments of Martin Van Buren as declared by the acts of his political life, we discover nothing in common with those of the people of this state, but on the contrary a total disregard for them; and in the mean servility to the will of a master, which prompted him, without a blush, to proclaim to the world that "it was his sufficient glory to serve under such a chief," we find him to have imbibed notions truly consonant to the feelings of a slave, but utterly disgusting to an independent freeman.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, in his opposition to the distribution of the surplus revenue has betrayed an utter disregard to the interests of the people, desiring rather to keep the public money under the control of the executive, with which to increase his army of mercenaries and reward his favorites, than to distribute it among the people to whom it rightfully belongs.

Resolved, That the present crisis in our national affairs calls loudly upon the friends of the constitution and our common country, for their united and untiring exertions in elevating to the offices of President and Vice President of this republic, men whose aim shall be the common weal and the country's good, rather than self aggrandizement or the advancement of party.

Resolved, That the Patriotism, Talents, Political Honesty and Private Virtues, of WM. HENRY HARRISON and FRANCIS GRANGER, justly entitle them to the confidence and support of their fellow citizens, and that we had their nomination as the harbinger of better days to this people, and look forward to their election as the termination of a dark day, and the commencement of a bright era in our political history.

REMARKS OF HON. HEMAN ALLEN.

On reading the 7th resolution,

Mr. A. remarked, that he was desirous to say a word or two in relation to it, before the question was taken. He had witnessed with pleasure, the growing interest that was manifested throughout the country in behalf of Gen. Harrison, as a candidate for the first office in the gift of the people. It had been a misfortune to his friends that he had not been brought into the field at an earlier day. In all candidities for office, by the suffrages of the people, it was their peculiar right to investigate the character and merits of those who are presented to their notice, and in the election of so high an officer as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was not only their right, but it became their imperative duty, to canvass with the utmost scrutiny the talents, integrity and political sentiments of the candidates who might be proposed. His desire was that such might be the course in the present case. He wished that the history of Gen. Harrison should be well understood before a judgment should be pronounced upon him in regard to his character and capability to execute the duties of an office so elevated and of such vast importance. After an examination, with the severest scrutiny, he believed Gen. Harrison would not be found wanting, but would be pronounced eminently qualified for the performance of all its requirements.

Gen. Harrison has had much experience, both in military and civil life. Thirty-eight years of it had been, almost exclusively, devoted to the service of his country, and he felt himself justified in saying, to the entire satisfaction of all the Executive Chief Magistrates of the United States, as well as of the people, whose rights, interests and lives it had been his official business to protect and defend during all that long period of time. His public services began as early as 1791, and at the age of 18 years. He was then appointed by Gen. Washington to the office of Ensign in the army of the United States, raised for the purpose of defending our Western frontiers against the depredations of the hostile savages then in arms. He immediately went into active service, and being promoted to the office of Lieutenant, served under Gen. Wayne, and as his aid, to the final defeat of the Indians in '94. Amongst other proofs that he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction, not only of the commanding General, but of the Chief Magistrate, Mr. A. referred to the fact that he was immediately thereafter promoted, by General Washington to the office of Captain, and had confided to him a separate command of the most important post on our frontier. In this command he was continued until '97, when, having proved himself equal to every place to which he had been appointed, he was taken from the army and placed by the same venerated Chief Magistrate in the responsible station of Secretary of the North Western territory, who in the absence of the Governor, would become the acting Executive Chief Magistrate of that Government. His capability and powers as a civil officer being thoroughly known to the people of that part of the Union, Mr. Harrison was, by their suffrages, elected as their first delegate to the Congress of the United States. In this new situation, at the age of 26, his talents were such, in the estimation of that body, that he was appointed chairman of a committee in relation to the public domain, and his able report on that subject, which was carried out by a general law, regulating our system of Land Sales, confirms, to the fullest extent, the wisdom of that body in placing him at the head of so important a committee. His next appointment to office, in the Civil Department, was to that of Governor of the Indiana Territory, made by the elder Adams, in the year 1800. This office was continued to him by appointments of the

succeeding Presidents, Jefferson and Madison, and at the solicitation of the Legislative body over whom he presided, until 1813. His eminent success in the management of the affairs of that territory during the period of 13 years, his ability and firmness, as well as justice and humanity toward the numerous tribes of Indians within that territory, attest his superior power for the execution of that trust. Before quitting this office for another, for which the exigencies of the country demanded his services, he was compelled to gird on the armour of war in defence of the inhabitants of that territory against the ravages and massacres of a ruthless savage foe; and his success in the memorable battle of 1811, at the Prophet's town, and his strict command to his troops to spare the lives of all who could be brought to cease from resistance, evinced, not only his powers, but his fixed principles of humanity to an enemy, who disregarded all rules of civilized warfare.

From the early part of the last war to 1814, acting as a Major General in the army of the United States, his progress is familiar to all. His forcing the enemy out of our territories after repeated engagements, and at length in 1813, their signal defeat at the battle of the Thames, and thus closing the struggle in that section, are acts which, if duly appreciated, cannot fail to establish his title to the character of an efficient and powerful commander.

In 1814 he resigned his commission and retired to private life. But not being permitted to remain in that situation, he was, in a short time thereafter, elected by the voice of the people of Ohio, to the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States, and subsequently, by the Legislature of that State, a Senator in Congress. Sustaining himself in these offices with great reputation until 1828, he was then required to fill the important station of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, one of the most important missions from our Government, requiring talents of the highest order, and a mind of richest cultivation.

Mr. Harrison repaired to the place of his destination, was received at that Court with marks of enthusiastic respect, and entered upon the duties of his mission; but in a short time thereafter, and before giving him time to accomplish any of the objects of his mission, he was recalled by the present chief magistrate, to make room for a favored partizan. Since that period Gen. Harrison has been in comparative seclusion, a practical farmer, in his favorite retreat, at North Bend.

The various offices that have been conferred upon him, both military and civil, and the manner he had sustained them, have been glanced at to show that he had enjoyed the continued confidence of the people, and of every administration, from the commencement of the government to the present time, with the exception of the last; and no reasons were ever expressed, and none could be implied, for a want of the support of the present chief Magistrate, except that General Harrison could never suffer himself to be degraded to the level of a partisan politician.

No other conclusion could with candor be arrived at than that he was a man of most distinguished talents, and of sound moral integrity.

But, Mr. A. remarked, these qualifications were not sufficient to command his vote, without a full knowledge and conviction of the soundness of the sentiments and opinions of the candidate on the prominent interests of the country at the present day. He must be satisfied of the soundness of his principles in relation to the continuation of the policy of a tariff, protecting the industry of the North;—to the propriety of distributing the surplus revenue amongst the States;—of dividing, in the same way, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or so much of them as should not be needed for the ordinary wants of the government; his sentiments in regard to an expenditure from the public treasury, of money for needful works of internal improvement of strictly a national character;—whether he would restrict to its proper limits the veto power;—what his sentiments were in relation to the right of expunging from the records of either House of Congress their recorded proceedings;—&c. what his sentiments were in relation to a party test as a qualification for political preferment.

He regretted exceedingly that he had not time to enter into a separate examination of the expressed opinions of General Harrison on each of these topics. He must be satisfied in saying, that we have his opinions and sentiments clearly expressed on these and various other subjects; they had been readily given; could bear but one construction; and were sufficient to satisfy him of the soundness of his political opinions on all these questions; and as he firmly believed Gen. Harrison would carry out these sentiments, and in his administration, would inflexibly keep within the bounds of the constitution, and support those great interests, which would result in the best good of the whole Union, he most heartily concurred in the resolution just read, and hoped it would be unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow citizens throughout the country upon the auspicious result of our recent state elections—affording as they do the most decisive and cheering evidence that Vermont will continue to adhere to and sustain the stand she has taken not only in her principles of national policy, but also in relation to secret societies and any and every opposition to the supremacy of the constitution and laws.

Resolved, That secret societies are incompatible with the genius and spirit of a free government, and that any attempt to reinstate or revive them among us, will be met on our part with the most uncompromising opposition.

Hon. William Slade, from the same committee, presented the following address to the freemen of the State of Vermont, which was read and unanimously adopted, viz:

ADDRESS.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The occurrence of any great crisis in the affairs of a community justifies the assembling of its citizens to consult in regard to the common safety, and concert measures for the common good. To do so in the existing crisis in our national affairs is the purpose which has brought together the Convention that now addresses you.

One of the highest duties devolving on you as freemen is about to be performed. As citizens of a great Republic, you are to exercise the high prerogative of giving your voice in the selection of its Chief Executive Magistrate; and we are now assembled to deliberate upon the questions involved in this election—to exchange freely our views, and to the spirit and language of freemen the result of our deliberations.

To our apprehension, there has been no crisis in the history of our national government, involving more directly than the present, the principles on which our republican institutions are based. The office of Chief Magistrate of the United States is armed with great power. That power is under the control of a single will; and that will possesses the means of a prompt, efficient, and dangerous exercise. This dangerous power of executing the laws, nor in his participation in their enactment; but it assumes its most fearful form in the exercise which he is enabled to exert upon the decisions of the other branches of the government.

The independence of each branch, forming the great conservative principle of the Constitution. Let either acquire, by any means, a control over the balance of the Constitution is destroyed. Give that control to the Chief Executive Magistrate, and the government, in effect, is transformed from a Republic to a Monarchy.

The recent course of our national administration has strongly developed this danger. The power of the president has been gradually augmented, and the other branches of the government gradually drawn within the vortex of his influence; so that the question now to be decided, in the selection of this officer, is not merely what measures shall be adopted during his administration affecting the current interests of the people; but whether the Constitution shall be preserved inviolate—whether each department of the government shall retain its just prerogatives, and move in its constitutional sphere, or the whole be subjected to the overshadowing influence of a single man; whether, in short, the pure republicanism of the Constitution shall be retained, in its full vigor, or whether it shall, in the insidious progress of usurped power, and perverted influence, be crushed and extinguished.

These are questions which force themselves upon the consideration of the people of the U. States at the approaching election. Subordinate to them, are others, which concern the policy of the government, in regard to the various interests to be immediately affected by Legislative action. Such are the questions regarding the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenues; the management and disposition of the public lands; protection to the industry of the country by an adequate tariff; the facilitating of intercourse and commerce by roads and canals; and the free and unrestricted interchange of opinions and feelings between the various sections of the country, which is necessary to combine us "one people." Fellow citizens, we ask you to come to the decision of the great question of the Presidency, in full view of all these high and commanding considerations. It is not a question to be decided by impulse; nor to be controlled by the influence of party names, and the power of party prejudice. The integrity of the Constitution is involved. That Constitution is your business to understand, to watch, with sleepless jealousy, every tendency to its perversion, and to see that no man is permitted to wield the mighty power of its Chief Executive Magistrate, who has not given proof that he loves its sacred principles more than he loves himself.

Who shall be selected to discharge this high trust? Where is the man who has drunk so deeply into the spirit of the Father of the Republic, and so thoroughly evinced, by a long course of service, his disinterested devotion to the public good, as to be worthy the confidence of a nation of freemen? To deserve that confidence, he must be something more than a cunning politician. He must have been distinguished for service of a far higher grade than can be found in the mere leader of a party. He must be more familiar with the Constitution than with the construction and movements of Party Machinery; and have learned to value the office of Chief Magistrate, more for its power of conferring benefits upon the country, than of ministering to the ambition of a Party Chief, and bringing to his interests, and drawing in his train, a host of mercenary dependants.

Before answering the question, who is the man, we will say to you, fellow citizens, who, in our opinion, is not the man, to be safely intrusted with your confidence in this important crisis?

And here we say, at once—He is not, and cannot be, the man who has been "The Father of the obnoxious measures of the present administration," and pledged himself to "perfect what Gen. Jackson has begun." To the leading measures of this administration, whether acting as "Antimasons," or under the distinctive appellation of "Whigs," we have been uniformly opposed. Our opposition has been based upon principles which do not change with the winds, or ebb and flow with the tides. Time and usage possess, with us, no power to sanctify corruption. The policy which was disclosed by the administration seven years ago, whereby the vast Executive power of the government was perverted from its Constitutional exercise, to the purpose of building up a great Executive Party, is just as much at war with our principles, and just as abhorrent to our feelings, now, as when its deformity was first revealed. We were shocked, and so were the great body of our fellow citizens in this state at the gross inconsistency between the professions of Gen. Jackson, in his first inaugural address, and the practice which immediately followed it. "The recent demonstration of public sentiment," said the President in that address, "inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, which requires, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections." Thus spoke Gen. Jackson to the assembled Representatives of the people, on the 4th of March, 1829; and yet, from that moment to the present, as you, fellow citizens, well know, it has been the unceasing effort of his administration to fasten on the country, as a part of its settled policy, the very abuses which it was thus pronounced had been discovered, and thus promised should be reformed. Professions of retrenchment and economy have been followed by the addition of hundreds to the number of Executive officers, and millions while the vast array of officers have been either silenced by the fear of removal, or rendered boisterous partisans by the bestowment of Executive favor. There is not a State or County in the whole compass of this Union, in which "the patronage of the Federal Government," which was to be restrained, in obedience to the pretended "demonstration of public sentiment," is not, at this moment, brought into direct conflict with the freedom of elections; for the purpose of elevating the President's favorite to the Presidency's Chair. There is not an election to either branch of Congress, nor a prominent measure presented for deliberation in either, which does not feel the power of this influence. Nor is this all. It is not enough that the immense patronage of the government should be thus wielded to control the popular will. The President himself—yes—the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, openly enters the lists, and stands forth the undisguised champion of Martin Van Buren for the succession!

This is the man, fellow citizens, whom you are urged to support for the highest office in the people's gift; and this is the man whom we solemnly declare to you, we cannot, and will not, support. We have seen him suddenly change from the violent opponent, to the ardent supporter, and fullsome flatterer of Gen. Jackson. We have seen him worming his way into his confidence—breaking up his Cabinets—proscribing his early and honest friends—introducing to his confidence a corps of mercenaries, and obtaining possession, through these means, of his immense influence and power, to aid in the consummation of his design of reaching the great object of his ambition.

If Gen. Jackson's mal-administration had been the mere result of his own impetuous passions, and habitual love of power, we could have better borne it. We should have had, at least, the consolation that it sprang from a spirit which had "done the state some service," and might have been conceived in an honest purpose, though executed in detriment to the public welfare. But we are compelled to regard it in a far different light than this. The cautious circumspection which found its way into his Cabinet, in the person of Mr. Van Buren, and which should have found means to control the veteran's strong passions, give them a salutary direction, and guide them to safe results, was employed in ministering to his love of praise—in declaring that it was "sufficient glory to serve under such a Chief"—and in moulding his whole administration with a view to accomplish the ends of a selfish ambition.

The calculating and corrupt policy which deliberately dictated this perversion of the executive power, we would fain see defeated and consigned to public execration. To give it the popular sanction, by elevating its author to the station he has sought to attain by it, would be virtually the forming of a new Constitution, founded in corruption, and destined, sooner or later to be the grave of public liberty.

But supposing the country should consent to sanction this course of administration, and submit to be ruled by the Executive branch of the government,—have the people any reason to hope that it will give them a system of wise and beneficial laws, as a compensation for their virtual surrender of the privilege of governing themselves? We earnestly press this question upon the attention of the people of Vermont, in reference to the interests which they specially desire to sustain and cherish. Which of them will be safe in the hands of a Van Buren administration?

Among these interests, a leading one is, and has long been, the protection of your industry by an adequate tariff. To that protection it is, now, well known that Mr. Van

Buren is opposed. Resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives at the late session of Congress by one of his Southern friends—an inveterate opponent of the tariff,—looking to the prostration of the protecting system, were supported by nearly every one of his friends in that body. The same ground has been taken by him, since the adjournment of Congress, in his published letter to Mr. Williams of Kentucky. And all this has been done in the face of repeated declarations by his friends, that his election was necessary to save the tariff from destruction!

Another interest especially dear to you, is the distribution of the surplus revenue. The act of Congress ordering the distribution was about to receive, was it is well known, strenuously opposed by Mr. Van Buren's leading friends in both Houses of Congress; while his own opposition to it was openly avowed. But for the untiring efforts of his opponents, the vast fund to be now distributed, would have remained in the hands, selected as the depositories of the public money, with a special reference to his political interests!

Nor are we to expect any future distribution if his influence can prevent it. Hear him in his letter to Mr. Williams above referred to.

"I hope and believe that the public voice will demand that this species of legislation (a distribution of the surplus revenue) shall terminate with the emergency that produced it, that early and efficient steps will be taken to prevent the concurrence of a 'state of things calculated to furnish any excuse for any measure of distribution.'"

Fellow citizens of Vermont give to Martin Van Buren the power of controlling, by influence, and by veto, the legislation of Congress, and if the extravagance of his administration should leave any surplus, there is no ground to hope that it would be again divided for your benefit.

But you may ask—Have we not an immense National Domain? And may we not expect that the States, by whose blood and treasure it was acquired, will be permitted to enjoy the proceeds of its sales?—and especially, New England, whose wealth and population are constantly drained to purchase and people it? To these questions there is a ready answer. It is a well known fact, that the project of reducing and grading the price of the public lands, and finally giving them to the States in which they lie, has long been a favorite project with the present administration; and that the report of the Committee on public lands, at the late session of Congress, proposing such a measure, was approved by the leading presses in the interest of Mr. Van Buren, and his leading friends in both Houses of Congress. There has long been a settled purpose to withhold your just rights in relation to the public lands, first manifested by the President's veto of the "Land Bill" in 1833, and now by the proposition to which we have just adverted. We ask you, to weigh well this matter before you consent to give to the President's candidate the power to repeat his land bill veto, or carry into effect the policy of frittering away, and finally destroying, your rights in the National Domain.

Finally! Do the people of the North desire to address their Southern brethren on the subject of slavery? How are they to make their appeal? Through what channel is it to be conveyed to Southern ears, and find its way to the Southern conscience? Let the vote of Mr. Van Buren, at the late session of Congress, in favor of a restriction upon the freedom of Post office conveyance, answer. Give to the man who gave that vote, the power, and "Mason and Dixon's line" would become a Chinese wall, beyond which, no messenger of mercy to the black man of the South would ever penetrate. Give him the power, and Slavery and the slave trade in the very Capitol of the Republic would find protection in a veto, which he has declared he would interpose to any attempt to wipe that stain from the escutcheon of our country.

And how comes it that Mr. Van Buren, upon almost every question affecting the peculiar interests of New England, is found in the ranks of her opponents, even while claiming her special support? The answer is obvious. He thinks to carry the North and East by Party Machinery, while he abandons their interests to court the favor of their Southern and "establishe" opponents. It is a policy worthy of that man! and we trust, it will meet a rebuke, which such a policy deserves—a rebuke which we are sure, no portion of our countrymen more perfectly appreciate, and more heartily detect, than the People of Vermont.

It is, we know, said and gravely urged by some of Mr. Van Buren's friends, that whatever ground he may have taken to secure southern and western support, he is still a northern man, and will take care of northern interests; That is, that he will falsify his professions, made to secure the support of his countrymen for the highest office in his gift!

How an advocate for Mr. Van Buren can look an intelligent Vermonter in the face, and urge such an argument, we cannot comprehend—an argument resting on the assumption, (perhaps, indeed not a very incorrect one) that Mr. Van Buren has no fixed principles of political action, and cannot be depended on to redeem any pledges he may make.

But have we, after all, any reason to entertain such a hope for the security of northern interests? We think not. The same party machinery now relied on to secure the support of the north in this election, will continue to be relied on to secure its support for a second; while the same disregard of northern interests will continue to be practiced to secure southern and western favor. As it now is, so we may expect it will be, hereafter. Every

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These are questions which force themselves upon the consideration of the people of the U. States at the approaching election. Subordinate to them, are others, which concern the policy of the government, in regard to the various interests to be immediately affected by Legislative action. Such are the questions regarding the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenues; the management and disposition of the public lands; protection to the industry of the country by an adequate tariff; the facilitating of intercourse and commerce by roads and canals; and the free and unrestricted interchange of opinions and feelings between the various sections of the country, which is necessary to combine us "one people." Fellow citizens, we ask you to come to the decision of the great question of the Presidency, in full view of all these high and commanding considerations. It is not a question to be decided by impulse; nor to be controlled by the influence of party names, and the power of party prejudice. The integrity of the Constitution is involved. That Constitution is your business to understand, to watch, with sleepless jealousy, every tendency to its perversion, and to see that no man is permitted to wield the mighty power of its Chief Executive Magistrate, who has not given proof that he loves its sacred principles more than he loves himself.

Who shall be selected to discharge this high trust? Where is the man who has drunk so deeply into the spirit of the Father of the Republic, and so thoroughly evinced, by a long course of service, his disinterested devotion to the public good, as to be worthy the confidence of a nation of freemen? To deserve that confidence, he must be something more than a cunning politician. He must have been distinguished for service of a far higher grade than can be found in the mere leader of a party. He must be more familiar with the Constitution than with the construction and movements of Party Machinery; and have learned to value the office of Chief Magistrate, more for its power of conferring benefits upon the country, than of ministering to the ambition of a Party Chief, and bringing to his interests, and drawing in his train, a host of mercenary dependants.

Before answering the question, who is the man, we will say to you, fellow citizens, who, in our opinion, is not the man, to be

compatible with the genius and spirit of a free government, and that any attempt to reinstate or revive them among us, will be met on our part with the most uncompromising opposition.

Hon. William Slade, from the same committee, presented the following address to the freemen of the State of Vermont, which was read and unanimously adopted, viz:

ADDRESS.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The occurrence of any great crisis in the affairs of a community justifies the assembling of its citizens to consult in regard to the common safety, and concert measures for the common good. To do so in the existing crisis in our national affairs is the purpose which has brought together the Convention that now addresses you.

One of the highest duties devolving on you as freemen is about to be performed. As citizens of a great Republic, you are to exercise the high prerogative of giving your voice in the selection of its Chief Executive Magistrate; and we are now assembled to deliberate upon the questions involved in this election—to exchange freely our views, and to the spirit and language of freemen the result of our deliberations.

To our apprehension, there has been no crisis in the history of our national government, involving more directly than the present, the principles on which our republican institutions are based. The office of Chief Magistrate of the United States is armed with great power. That power is under the control of a single will; and that will possesses the means of a prompt, efficient, and dangerous exercise. This dangerous power of executing the laws, nor in his participation in their enactment; but it assumes its most fearful form in the exercise which he is enabled to exert upon the decisions of the other branches of the government.

The independence of each branch, forming the great conservative principle of the Constitution. Let either acquire, by any means, a control over the balance of the Constitution is destroyed. Give that control to the Chief Executive Magistrate, and the government, in effect, is transformed from a Republic to a Monarchy.

The recent course of our national administration has strongly developed this danger. The power of the president has been gradually augmented, and the other branches of the government gradually drawn within the vortex of his influence; so that the question now to be decided, in the selection of this officer, is not merely what measures shall be adopted during his administration affecting the current interests of the people; but whether the Constitution shall be preserved inviolate—whether each department of the government shall retain its just prerogatives, and move in its constitutional sphere, or the whole be subjected to the overshadowing influence of a single man; whether, in short, the pure republicanism of the Constitution shall be retained, in its full vigor, or whether it shall, in the insidious progress of usurped power, and perverted influence, be crushed and extinguished.

These are questions